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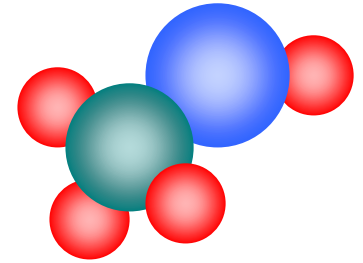
METHANOL SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

Distributed Generation Code Workshop

Presentation Overview

- **What is Methanol?**
- **Methanol End Uses**
- **Benefits of Methanol**
- **Methanol Codes and Standards**
- **Fire, Health, and Environmental Safety**
- **Methanol Storage and Handling**
- **Tote Specifications**
- **Customer Operational Guidelines**
- **Code Guidelines for Methanol Totes**
- **Installation Inspection Checklists**
- **Feedback**

What is Methanol?



➤ Methanol - What is it?

- A simple molecule - CH_3OH
- A colorless liquid at ambient conditions
- Occurs naturally in the environment
- Biodegrades quickly in all environmental media

➤ Methanol - Where does it come from?

- Typically made from natural gas
- Production from biomass has also been demonstrated

Methanol End Uses

➤ **Windshield Washer
Fluids**

➤ **Fondue Fuel**

➤ **Wastewater Treatment**

➤ **Automotive Fuels &
Additives**

➤ **Solvents**

➤ **Paints and Varnishes**

➤ **Gasoline De-Icer**

➤ **Used to make other
chemicals such as
MTBE, Formaldehyde,
Acetic Acid, etc...**

➤ **Many Others**

Benefits of Methanol as a Fuel for Fuel Cells

- **High purity fuel**
- **Easier to reform than “traditional” fuels**
- **Liquid fuel**
- **Widely available fuel**
- **Cost competitive with other fuels**
- **Significant greenhouse gas benefits**

Methanol Codes and Standards

- **Methanol is already a widely distributed product.**
- **Methanol can be stored and distributed in much the same way as gasoline.**
- **Methanol transport and storage is regulated by existing codes and standards. For example,**
 - ▲ UFC 1997 Article 79
 - ▲ IFC 2000 Chapter 34
 - ▲ NFPA 30
 - ▲ CFR 49 / TDG Regulations

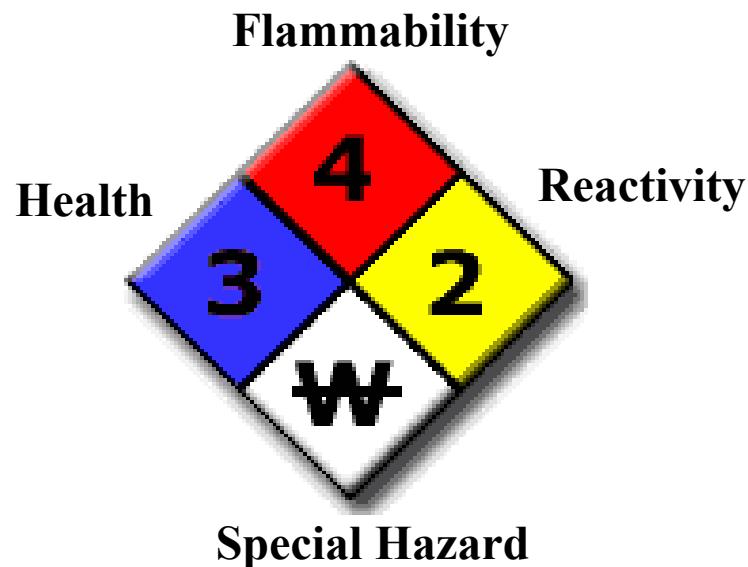
Fire Safety

NFPA 704 Hazard Identification Ratings

➤ Rating system for flammable materials

▲ Health, flammability, reactivity, special hazards

Example Hazard Diamond



➤ Methanol ratings

▲ Flammability = 3

▲ Health = 1

▲ Reactivity = 0

▲ No special hazards

Fire Safety

NFPA 704 Hazard Identification Ratings

| <u>Health Hazard</u> | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 4 | Very short exposure could cause death or serious residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given. |
| 3 | Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given. |
| 2 | Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given. |
| 1 | Exposure could cause <u>irritation</u> but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given. |
| 0 | Exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary <u>combustible</u> materials. |

Methanol NFPA Rating : 1

Fire Safety

NFPA 704 Hazard Identification Ratings

| <u>Reactivity</u> | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 4 | Readily capable of detonation or of <u>explosive decomposition</u> or reaction at <u>normal temperatures and pressures</u> . |
| 3 | Capable of detonation or explosive reaction, but requires a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation, or reacts explosively with water. |
| 2 | Normally unstable and readily undergoes violent <u>decomposition</u> but does not detonate. Also: may react violently with water or may form potentially <u>explosive mixtures</u> with water. |
| 1 | Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently. |
| 0 | Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water. |

Methanol NFPA Rating : 0

Fire Safety

NFPA 704 Hazard Identification Ratings

Special Hazards

| | |
|-------------|--|
| OX | This denotes an oxidizer, a chemical which can greatly increase the rate of combustion/fire. |
| ACID | This indicates that the material is an acid, a corrosive material that has a pH lower than 7.0. |
| ALK | This denotes an alkaline material, also called a base. These caustic materials have a pH greater than 7.0. |
| COR | This denotes a material that is corrosive (it could be either an acid or a base). |

Methanol Has No Special Hazards

Fire Safety

NFPA 704 Hazard Identification Ratings

| <u>Flammability</u> | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 4 | Will rapidly or completely vaporize at <u>normal pressure and temperatures</u> , or is readily dispersed in <u>air</u> and will burn readily. |
| 3 | Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient conditions. |
| 2 | Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur. |
| 1 | Must be preheated before ignition can occur. |
| 0 | Materials will not burn. |

Methanol NFPA Rating : 3

➤ Methanol Classification

- Class 1B Flammable Liquid (NFPA)
- Class 3 Flammable Liquid (DOT/TDG)

➤ Gasoline Classification

- Class 1B Flammable Liquid (NFPA)
- Class 3 Flammable Liquid (DOT/TDG)

➤ Propane Classification

- Flammable Gas (NFPA)
- Class 2.1 Flammable Gas (DOT/TDG)

Fire Safety

Comparison with Traditional Fuels

| | Methanol | Gasoline | Propane |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|
| Flash Point (Deg F) | 54 | -45 | -156 |
| Boiling Point (Deg F) | 148 | 100 to 400 | -42 |
| Reid Vapor Pressure (psi) | 4.6 | 7 to 15 | 7.8 |
| Lower Flammability Limit (%) | 6.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Higher Flammability Limit (%) | 36 | 7.1 | 9.5 |
| Autoignition Temperature (Deg F) | 878 | 824 | 842 |
| Lower Heating Value (BTU/gal) | 56,800 | 115,000 | 93,500 |
| Vapor Density (relative to air) | 1.11 | 5 to 6 | 2 to 5 |

Sources : NFPA 325 1994 Edition, Guide to Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids.

Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 8th Editions.

↗ **Flame Visibility**

EXTINGUISHING FIRES

↗ **Dry Chemical Powder**

↗ **AFFF (R) Alcohol Resistant Foam**

↗ **Water**

Health Safety Methanol Toxicity Safety Rules

➤ WHMIS

- D1A Poison

➤ Exposure Limits

- 8-Hour : 200 ppm
- 15-Minute : 250 ppm

➤ SAFETY RULES

- Do not drink methanol
- Avoid skin contact
- Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapors
- Seek proper medical attention

➤ Environmentally Friendly Fuel

➤ Methanol is considered to be one of the the most biodegradable substances on earth

➤ Show soil and groundwater video



➤ Spill Clean Up

➤ Waste Disposal

Methanol Storage and Handling

Transition of methanol storage and handling systems



345 Gallon Totes

*Temporary installation for short term
fuel cell field trials.*

On-Site Storage Tank

*Permanent installations for commercial
fuel cell products.*

Tote Specifications



345-gal SS JumboBin Tote

↗ Dimensions

▲ 42"X48"X48"

↗ Weight

▲ Empty = 510 lbs

▲ Full = 2,800 lbs

↗ Material of Construction

▲ 304 Stainless Steel

↗ Compliant With:

▲ CFR 49

▲ NFPA 30 - 2000

▲ IFC 2000

▲ UFC 2000

Customer Operational Guidelines

➤ Guidelines:

- Developed for methanol tote customers.
- General guide for the safe use and operation of a tote and the safe storage and handling of methanol.

➤ Guidelines are not a replacement for federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

➤ Customer is advised to approach local authority for permitting the installation and use of methanol storage system.

Customer Operational Guidelines

- **Tote specifications**
- **Safety and handling of tote and methanol**
- **Tote delivery and receiving**
- **Siting the fuel tote**
- **Site security**
- **Safety equipment and signage**
- **Installation and operation of a tote**
- **Preparing tote for pick-up**
- **Methanol health and safety information**

Customer Operational Guidelines

↗ Guidelines based on:

- ▲ UFC Article 79
- ▲ NFPA 30
- ▲ CFR 49 / TDG Regulations
- ▲ OSHA
- ▲ HAZOP Analysis

Code Guidelines for Methanol Totes

- **Developed by Gage-Babcock & Associates, Ltd.**
- **Information on how tote installation complies with appropriate codes.**
- **Includes:**
 - ▲ Plans
 - ▲ Tote construction
 - ▲ Venting
 - ▲ Location
 - ▲ Spill Control
 - ▲ Storage Area
 - ▲ etc....

Code Guidelines for Methanol Totes

Example of Guideline Section

Location

The totes are classified as *Atmospheric Pressure Tanks* and are required to be located:

- ▲ at least 10 ft from a property line that can be built upon,
- ▲ at least 5 ft from the closest edge of a public way or a building on the same property.

If there is not a fire department or fire brigade that can respond to a fire within a reasonable time, these distances are required to be doubled.

Code References

NFPA 30 - 2000

2.3.2.1.1 and
Tables 2.3.2.1.1(a) & (b)

IFC 2000

3402.9.5.1.1

NFPA 30 - 1996

2-3.2.1 and
Tables 2-1 & 2-6

UFC 1997

7902.2.2.2 and
Tables 7902.2A & F

Installation Inspection Checklist

- **Developed by Gage-Babcock & Associates, Ltd.**
- **Methanol tote inspection checklist for:**
 - NFPA 30-2000
 - IFC 2000
 - UFC 1997
- **Available December 1, 2002**

➤ **Methanex is interested in feedback on:**

- Customer operational guidelines
- Code guidelines for methanol totes
- Methanol tote inspection checklists
- Ways to make installation and permitting of methanol tanks easier, safer, and quicker